



United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Office of Public Affairs
Region 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

Illinois, Indiana
Michigan, Minnesota
Ohio, Wisconsin

Opportunities for Public Involvement

Public Meeting

EPA will explain the recommended cleanup plan for the Ionia City Landfill Site to the residents of Ionia at a public meeting.

Oral and written comments will also be accepted at the meeting.



Date: July 26, 2000

Time: 7:00 P.M..

Place: Ionia City Hall
114 North Kidd
Ionia, Michigan

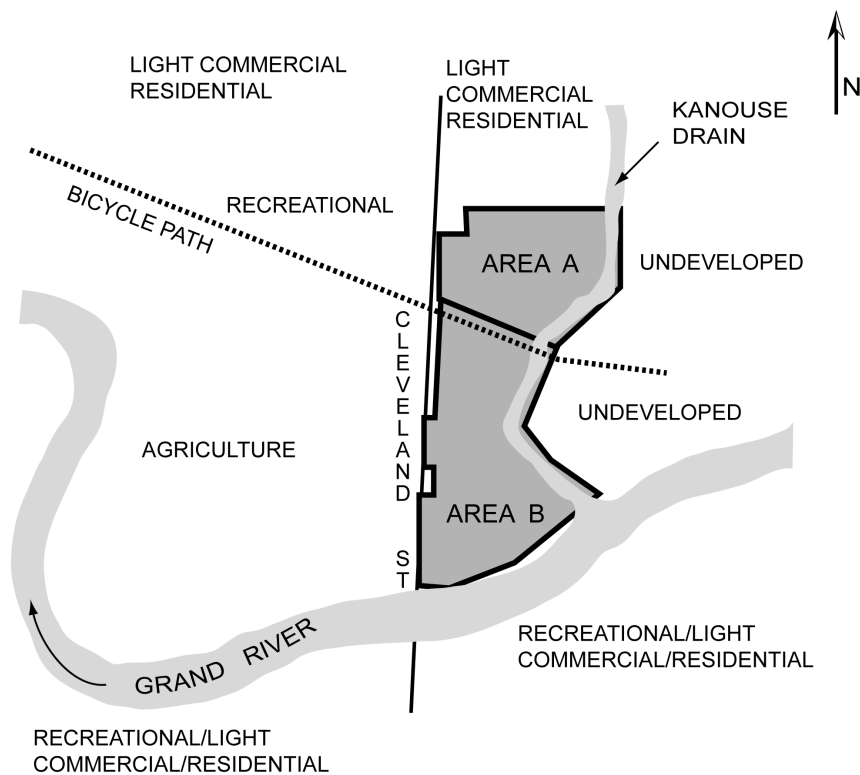
Public Comment Period

EPA will accept written comments on its recommended cleanup plan presented in this Proposed Plan during a 30-day public comment period (see section entitled "Public Comment Period" on the back page). The comment period will be: July 12, 2000 through August 10, 2000.

EPA Proposes Cleanup Plan for Ionia City Landfill Site

Ionia, Michigan

July 2000



Introduction

This Proposed Plan identifies the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) recommendation to clean up the contamination at the Ionia City Landfill Superfund Site in Ionia, Michigan. (Words in **bold** are defined in the glossary on page 7.) In addition, the Proposed Plan summarizes other cleanup alternatives analyzed for this site. EPA will select a final remedy for the site after all public comments and information submitted during the comment period have been reviewed and considered.

EPA is issuing this Proposed Plan as part of its public participation responsibilities under the Superfund law called the **Comprehensive Environmental Response and Liability Act (CERCLA)**.¹

This Proposed Plan summarizes information that can be found in greater detail in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and other documents contained in the information repository for this site (see section entitled "Information Repository" on page 7). The RI/FS summarizes the types and amount of contamination at the site, and evaluates different methods to clean up site contamination.

¹Section 300.415 (b)(4)(i) of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and Section 113 (k)(2) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) require publication of a notice describing EPA's recommended alternative. The RI/FS must also be made available to the public for comment. This Proposed Plan is a summary of information contained in the RI/FS for the Ionia City Landfill Site. Please consult the RI/FS for more detailed information.

EPA's Recommended Cleanup Plan

Source Method Cleanup Alternative SM-2 and SM-3: This would involve restricting access, restricting development on certain portions of the site, prohibiting the construction of drinking water wells, and providing monitoring and maintenance at the site. EPA has determined that since the hot-spot removal action (described below) has been completed, no further action is necessary to clean up the soil. EPA will require the maintenance and installation of warning signs and fences around the site.

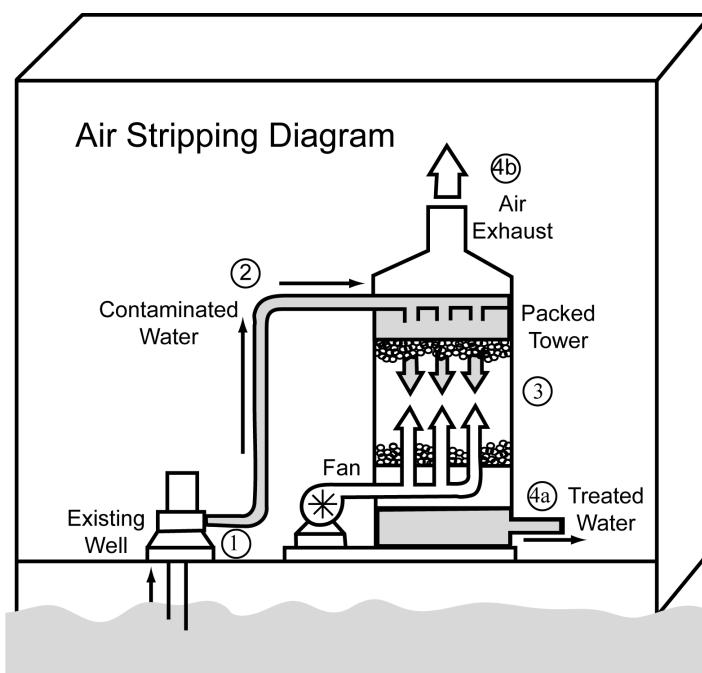
Ground-Water Method Cleanup Alternatives GM-2, GM-3 and GM-6: This combination of alternatives involves continuing the current pump and treat system as described in the diagram below. It also involves institutional controls and monitored natural attenuation at the site (see page 5 for further description).

Cost: *Present Net Worth - \$1,900,000 (Note: This cost is less expensive than the sum total of all of the individual recommended alternatives because several of the alternatives include the same components such as monitoring and maintenance costs.)

When **volatile organic compounds (VOCs)** are exposed to air, they evaporate. Air stripping takes advantage of this natural tendency. By exposing VOC-contaminated ground water to air, the compounds can be safely released into the atmosphere. Air stripping involves the following steps as shown in the diagram at the right:

1. Contaminated ground water is pumped out of the ground.
2. Contaminated water is distributed uniformly over loosely packed modules.
3. Water cascades through the plastic modules. The droplets are exposed to air being forced upward. This process strips the VOCs from the water.
- 4a. The treated water is then discharged in compliance with the requirements of waste-water permits.
- 4b. Air, mixed with a small percentage of VOCs, is released into the atmosphere. The low level emissions are not considered hazardous to human health or the environment.

* Present Net Worth is the total cost of an alternative in terms of today's dollars, using a discount rate of 7%, and an operation and maintenance period of 30 years.



Removal Action

In 1994, EPA became concerned about worsening ground-water conditions and requested that the parties considered potentially responsible for the contamination conduct emergency removal actions at the site. The two areas that needed immediate attention were the contaminated soil and debris from the point source area and the ground-water contamination. The point source was considered a hot spot that might be the chief source of the ground-water contamination.

The potentially responsible parties (PRPs) addressed the point source contamination by excavating and removing bulk waste, drums, and contaminated soil. The bulk waste, drums, and contaminated soil were taken to an approved disposal facility off site. The excavation site was backfilled with clean sand, covered with a 18-inch clay rich cover, a layer of top soil, and vegetation.

The PRPs proposed to address the ground-water contamination by using advanced technology. They ran a pilot study at the Ionia City Landfill but the technique was not effective at this site. In 1995, the PRPs examined technologies for addressing the ground-water contamination. The PRPs examined various alternatives and proposed pumping and treating the ground water with an air stripper. The PRPs installed a ground-water extraction well system to recover contaminated ground water, and constructed the air stripper to treat the ground water. (See "Air Stripping Diagram" above.) In June 1999, the PRPs began operating the treatment system. The pump and treat system will operate until the applicable State and Federal water quality standards are met. The treated ground water is currently discharged to the City of Ionia Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTW) via the sanitary sewer.

Site Background

The approximately 20-acre Ionia City Landfill Site is located nearly 30 miles east of Grand Rapids, Michigan. It is situated in the floodplain of the Grand River and is bounded by Cleveland Street and farmland to the west, the Grand River to the south, a tributary of the Grand River to the east, and a residential area to the north. The site consists of an older fill area (Area A) and a later fill area (Area B). Areas A and B are elevated 10 to 15 feet above the adjacent floodplain and Grand River. The site is owned by the City of Ionia. It operated as a landfill from the mid 1950s until it was officially closed in 1969. During that time both industrial wastes and municipal wastes were disposed of on site.

In 1981, acting on a phone call from a private citizen, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR), now the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), made their first investigation of the site and took samples from two exposed drums. The samples contained elevated concentrations of lead, **chromium**, **zinc**, and iron, along with trace amounts of **ethyl benzene** and **xylene**. MDNR and city officials followed up by excavating approximately 100 drums and sampling 10. Analysis of the drum samples indicated the presence of chemicals characteristic of paint thinners and industrial solvents. The city placed snow fences around the excavated drums to prevent contact with the waste. MDNR then installed three observation wells on site. Analysis of water samples from the wells indicated the presence of VOCs and elevated levels of **cadmium**, chromium, lead, and zinc, all exceeding EPA water quality criteria.

MDNR also collected and analyzed samples from municipal wells and wells serving the Michigan Reformatory and the Riverside Correctional Facility, located along the Grand River. None of the contaminants that were found on site were found in these samples.

In May 1982, the EPA Field Investigation Team (FIT) collected surface water and sediment samples from an eastern intermittent tributary of the Grand River now known as the Kanouse Drain. FIT also collected and analyzed samples from the border area between Areas A and B. The results indicated the presence of VOCs in low concentrations. Of the metals, iron, **manganese**, and zinc exceeded EPA water quality criteria.

In July 1982, EPA conducted a site investigation to give the site a **hazard ranking system (HRS)** score. By December 1982, EPA had added the Ionia City Landfill to the **National Priorities List (NPL)**. MDNR revisited the site during July 1983 and performed a Site Assessment. The EPA Response Team performed a survey of the site during May of 1984. In 1984 and 1985, the City of Ionia, in

agreement with EPA, removed all exposed drums and excavated drums from the site for proper disposal, removed a baseball field backstop from the site, installed a security fence with a locking gate around the perimeter of the landfill, and placed warning signs on the fence. The City of Ionia also stabilized the eroded slope on the south-east portion of Area A with clay fill, compacted the clay, and mulched and sodded the area. All this work was completed in early 1985.

In 1986, two PRPs entered into an agreement to conduct the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the site. The RI/FS began in 1987 and was completed in 1989. At that time, EPA determined that the point source of contamination (buried drums, bulk wastes, and contaminated soil) and the contaminated ground water required cleanup.

EPA published a Proposed Plan in 1989 recommending that the point source be cleaned up with a technology called in-situ vitrification (ISV). With this technology, the point source would be vitrified (heated and melted) into a glass-like material which would immobilize the contaminants. The recommended cleanup alternative for the contaminated ground water was long-term monitoring and natural attenuation (allowing the contaminants to break down naturally in the environment). Following a comment period on the 1989 Proposed Plan, ISV was selected as the final cleanup remedy for the point source and a final ground-water remedy was deferred until the point source cleanup was complete and its impact on ground water was evaluated. In 1992, as part of the planning phase for the ISV remedy, buried drums were removed and disposed of off site. Subsequent testing of ISV proved to be unsuccessful, and therefore ISV was not implemented at the Ionia City Landfill Site.

In 1994, due to the ISV planning work and worsening ground-water conditions at the site, EPA requested that the PRPs conduct emergency actions. (See "Removal Action" on page 2.) The removal action began with a hot spot removal in the point source area and concluded with the installations and operations of a ground-water pump and treat system in 1999. In August 1999, EPA requested the PRPs develop an RI Update summarizing the activities that had taken place at the site since the initial RI was submitted in 1989. EPA also requested that the RI Update evaluate the ground-water conditions beneath the site based on the results of ground-water sampling conducted since 1989. The PRPs completed the RI Update in May 2000. An FS Update, which discusses the proposed cleanup alternatives described in this Proposed Plan, was completed in June 2000.

Remedial Investigation Update

Since the initial June 1989 RI Report, investigative work has continued at the site. In May 2000, the PRPs completed an updated RI Report. The reason for such a large interval of time between the initial RI Report and the RI Update was the need to better assess site conditions through additional work and to evaluate long-term contaminant trends.

The results of the RI Update indicate that:

- Subsurface ground-water flow is mostly from the northeast to southwest, with the Grand River acting as the primary discharge point.
- Contaminated ground water at the site is confined to a shallow well defined aquifer underlain by a confining clay layer. This shallow **aquifer** is the primary transport mechanism for contaminated ground water.
- Many VOC and metal contaminants detected in ground water at or near the landfill are currently at concentrations above Federal and State drinking water standards.
- Of the VOCs at the site, the concentration of **trichloroethylene (TCE)** is currently (February 1999 sampling event) over 1,000 times Federal and State drinking water standards in a well (PMW-1) located within the fenced portion of the site. In addition, the concentration of **vinyl chloride** is currently (February 1999 sampling event) over 300 times Federal and State drinking water standards in a well (PZ-18D) located downgradient from the fenced portion of the site.
- Several wells both inside and outside the fenced portion of the site have concentrations of metals and/or VOCs that have increased over the last 10 years.
- Sampling of residential wells within the area did not indicate any contaminants attributed to the landfill. However, no wells were identified downgradient of the landfill or screened within the shallow aquifer.
- Even when the air stripper is running, the stripper's VOC vapors disperse in the air to an acceptable concentration.

Summary of Site Risks

The final phase of the RI Update was an assessment of potential risks to public health and the environment should no further action be taken to clean up the site. Earlier phases of the investigation identified which contaminants are present, the levels at which they are present, and where they are located. EPA used this information to decide if the contaminants pose potentially unacceptable risks to public health and the environment.

Two factors must be present for an unacceptable public health or environmental risk to exist. First, a hazardous chemical must be present at high enough levels to pose a threat. Second, people or the environment must come into contact with the contaminant. Three hazardous contaminants, TCE, **dichloroethylene (DCE)**, and vinyl chloride, are present in the ground water at the Ionia City Landfill Site at levels that could threaten public health or the environment. These contaminants are present in the ground water, however, under current conditions, they are not in an area where the general public is currently in contact with them. If the contaminated ground water was to be used as a source of drinking water in the future, it would pose an unacceptable risk to human health. In addition, EPA has a responsibility to return the ground water to its beneficial use. Therefore, EPA has determined that further action must be taken to clean up the site.

Cleanup Alternatives

Source Measure (SM) Alternatives

The SM alternatives address the landfill waste mass.

Alternative SM-1: No Further Action

The Superfund program requires that a "no action" alternative be considered at every site. Under this alternative, nothing further would be done to clean up the soil at the site.

Cost: Present Net Worth - \$0

Alternative SM-2: Institutional Controls

This would involve restricting access, restricting development on certain portions of the site, prohibiting the construction of drinking water wells, and providing monitoring and maintenance at the site.

Component of EPA's
Recommended
Cleanup Alternative

Cost: Present Net Worth - \$176,000

Alternative SM-3: Existing Soil Cover

This would involve maintenance of the existing soil cover on the site.

Component of EPA's
Recommended
Cleanup Alternative

Cost: Present Net Worth - \$173,000

Alternative SM-4: Native Soil Cover

This would involve placing an additional 18 inches of soil over the site, grading and compacting the soil to minimize runoff, revegetation, and maintenance of cover.

Cost: Present Net Worth - \$1,826,000

Alternative SM-5: Single Barrier Cap

This would involve covering the site with clay, asphalt, or concrete, setting up physical and institutional controls, and long-term maintenance of the cap.

Cost: Present Net Worth - \$3,322,000

Alternative SM-6: Composite Barrier Cap

This would involve covering the site with a layer of sand or soil, a layer of clay, a synthetic liner, a layer to allow for drainage (sand or geonet), and a layer of top soil and vegetation. It would also involve long-term maintenance of the cap.

Cost: Present Net Worth - \$8,377,000

Ground-Water Measure (GM) Alternatives

The GM alternatives address the contaminated ground water.

Alternative GM-1: No Further Action

Under this alternative, no further action would be taken to clean up the ground water at the site. In addition, the pump and treat system and the long-term ground-water monitoring would be stopped.

Cost: Present Net Worth - \$0

Alternative GM-2: Institutional Controls and Long-Term Monitoring

This would involve restricting access, restricting development on certain portions of the site, prohibiting the construction of drinking water wells, and providing monitoring and maintenance of the site. In addition, this alternative would involve long-term monitoring of ground water.

Cost: Present Net Worth - \$526,000

Alternative GM-3: Monitored Natural Attenuation

This would involve allowing the contaminants to break down naturally in the environment. Studies would need to be done to obtain and evaluate the data required to demonstrate the effectiveness of natural attenuation at the site. New monitoring wells and new parameters would need to be added to support the monitoring program.

Cost: Present Net Worth - \$652,000

Alternative GM-4: Ground-Water Extraction, Discharge to Surface Water, and Long-Term Ground-Water Monitoring

This would involve pumping out the contaminated ground water and discharging it directly into the river without treatment. To assure protectiveness, the performance of the extraction system would be verified initially and periodically. If necessary, the extraction system would be upgraded to assure performance to the standard that was set for the

ground-water removal action. This alternative would also involve long-term ground-water monitoring.

Cost: Present Net Worth - \$1,414,000

Alternative GM-5: Ground-Water Extraction, Discharge to the POTW, and Long-Term Ground-Water Monitoring

This would involve pumping out the contaminated ground water and discharging it directly, without treatment, to the POTW. If necessary, the extraction system would be upgraded to assure performance to the standard that was set for the ground-water removal action. This alternative would also involve long-term ground-water monitoring.

Cost: Present Net Worth - \$1,410,000

Alternative GM-6: Ground-Water Extraction, Air Stripping, Discharge to the POTW, and Long-Term Ground-Water Monitoring

This would involve continuing operation of the current pump and treat system and discharging the treated ground

Component of EPA's Recommended Cleanup Alternative

water to the POTW. If necessary, the extraction system would be upgraded to assure performance to the standard that was set for the ground-water removal action. If the extraction system were upgraded, the treatment system might need to be expanded to accommodate increased flow or concentration. This alternative would also involve long-term ground-water monitoring.

Cost: Present Net Worth - \$1,549,000

Alternative GM-7: Ground-Water Extraction, Liquid Phase Carbon Adsorption, Discharge to the POTW, and Long-Term Ground-Water Monitoring

This would involve pumping out the contaminated ground water, using carbon filters to treat the water, and discharging the treated ground water to the POTW. If necessary, the extraction system would be upgraded to assure performance to the standard that was set for the ground-water removal action. If the extraction system were upgraded, the treatment system might need to be expanded to accommodate increased flow or concentration. This alternative would also involve long-term ground-water monitoring.

Cost: Present Net Worth - \$1,600,000

Evaluating the Recommended Alternative

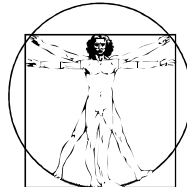
EPA evaluated the recommended alternative against eight of the nine evaluation criteria. The community acceptance criterion will be evaluated after public comments are received by EPA. The combination of alternatives comprising the recommended alternative compared more favorably to the evaluation criteria than did other combinations of alternatives. MDEQ also supports the recommended alternative. The degree to which all alternatives meet the evaluation criteria, as determined by EPA, is shown in the table on page 6.

EPA and MDEQ believe that the recommended alternative meets the criteria and provides the best balance of trade-offs among alternatives with respect to the evaluation criteria. Based on available information, EPA and MDEQ also believe that the recommended alternative would protect human health and the environment by treating or containing all significant threats at the site, thereby reducing human

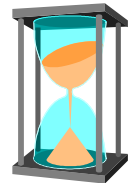
health risks and hazards, and reducing environmental hazards to acceptable levels. This alternative would also comply with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs), would be cost effective, and would use permanent solutions. The recommended alternative also satisfies the preference for treatment (of ground water) as a principal element.

Explanation of the Nine Criteria

1. Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment. Assessment of the degree to which the cleanup alternative eliminates, reduces, or controls threats to public health and the environment.



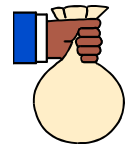
5. Short-Term Effectiveness. The length of time needed to implement a cleanup alternative is considered. EPA also assesses the risks that carrying out the cleanup alternative may pose to workers and nearby residents.



2. Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs). An evaluation of whether or not the alternative complies with all other state and federal regulations - environmental or otherwise.

6. Implementability. An assessment of how difficult the cleanup alternative will be to construct and operate, and whether the technology is readily available.

7. Cost. A comparison of the costs of each alternative. Includes capital, operation, and maintenance costs.



3. Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence. The cleanup alternative is evaluated in terms of its ability to maintain reliable protection of human health and the environment over time once the cleanup goals have been met.



8. State Acceptance. EPA takes into account whether or not the state agrees with the recommended alternative, and considers comments from the state on the RI/FS Reports and Proposed Plan.

4. Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume Through Treatment. An evaluation of how well a cleanup alternative reduces the harmful nature of the chemicals; the ability of the chemicals to move from the site into the surrounding area; and the amount of contaminated material.



9. Community Acceptance. EPA considers the comments of local residents on the recommended alternative presented in this fact sheet and on the information in the Proposed Plan and RI/FS Reports.



Comparison of Alternatives Against the Nine Criteria

Criteria	SM 1	SM 2	SM 3	SM 4	SM 5	SM 6	GM 1	GM 2	GM 3	GM 4	GM 5	GM 6	GM 7
1	○	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	○	◐	◐	○	◐	●	●
2	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	◐	◐
3	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	◐	◐	○	◐	●	●
4	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	◐	○	◐	●	●
5	○	●	●	●	◐	◐	○	◐	○	○	◐	●	●
6	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	◐	○	○	●	●
7	0	176K	173K	1.8M	3.3M	8.4M	0	526K	652K	1.4M	1.4M	1.5M	1.6M
8	○	◐	◐	○	○	○	○	◐	◐	○	○	◐	○
9	Community acceptance for the recommended alternative will be evaluated after the public comment period.												

Costs are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars. K = Thousand M = Million

● = Fully Meets ◐ = Partially Meets ○ = Does Not Meet ○ = Not Applicable

Glossary

Aquifer - A layer of rock, sand, or gravel below the ground surface where all open spaces between rock or soil grains are filled with water. Aquifers can supply usable quantities of ground water through wells and springs.

Cadmium - Used in electroplating, in the manufacture of batteries, and as a pigment. Inhalation of cadmium fumes or dust may cause respiratory problems and chronic exposure damages the liver and kidneys and may cause emphysema.

Chromium - A metal used to protect against corrosion and to help paint adhere to metal. Some forms may cause skin diseases and may cause cancer.

Comprehensive Environmental Response and Liability Act (CERCLA) - A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The Act created a special tax that goes into a trust fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can:

- pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work.
- take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the Federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Dichloroethylene (DCE) - A clear colorless, volatile liquid used in such things as solvents, lacquers, perfumes, or as a leaded-gas additive. It is toxic by inhalation, ingestion, and direct skin contact.

Ethyl benzene - A chemical commonly found in petroleum products. It can be toxic by inhalation, ingestion, or direct skin contact.

Hazard Ranking System (HRS) - A system used by EPA to decide whether a site should be placed on the National Priorities List (NPL). The score a site receives from the HRS compares the relative hazards for different sites, taking into account the impact the site has on ground water, surface water, and air, as well as the number of people potentially affected by the contamination.

tion. Sites receiving a score of 28.5 or greater are proposed for the NPL.

Manganese - Usually found in iron ore. Inhalation of dust or fumes over a period of time can cause damage to the central nervous system.

National Priorities List (NPL) - The EPA list of top priority hazardous waste sites in the country that are eligible for investigation and cleanup under the Superfund program.

Trichloroethylene (TCE) - A colorless liquid with a sweet odor. It has many common uses such as a general solvent, a degreaser in dry cleaning, or in the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals. It is very irritating to the skin and may cause adverse health effects if inhaled or ingested. Long-term overexposure may cause damage to the liver and other organs. TCE is also suspected to be cancer-causing to humans.

Vinyl Chloride - A gaseous substance which is used in the manufacture of plastics to make pipes, records, raincoats, floor tiles, food packaging, and as a propellant in aerosol containers. Health risks from exposure to high levels of vinyl chloride include liver and lung cancer, as well as cancer of the lymphatic and nervous system.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) - A group of organic compounds that have a tendency to evaporate when exposed to air. Due to this tendency, VOCs disappear more rapidly from surface water than ground water. Since ground water does not usually come in contact with air, VOCs are not easily released and can be present for many years in ground water used for drinking water. When present in drinking water, VOCs may pose a potential threat to human health.

Xylene - A chemical used as a solvent and as a constituent in paint, lacquers, enamels and rubber cement. Moderately toxic if inhaled or taken orally.

Zinc - A bluish-white shiny metal and is commonly found in the air, soil, and water. It is used as a coating to prevent rust and is mixed with other metals to make alloys like brass and bronze. Eating large amounts of zinc over a long period of time can cause anemia or damage to the pancreas.

Information Repository

EPA has established a file for public review called an information repository. The information repository contains documents related to the project and the Superfund Program. The repository is located at:

Hall Fowler Memorial Library
126 East Main
Ionia, Michigan
Phone: (616) 527-3680



The Next Step

EPA, in consultation with the MDEQ, will evaluate public comments received during the public comment period before EPA selects a final cleanup plan. The final cleanup plan will be described in a final decision document that will be available for public review.

After a final plan is chosen, the plan will be designed and implemented.

For More Information

For more information about the public comment period, public meeting, Proposed Plan, or any other aspects of the Ionia City Landfill project, please contact:

Jennifer Ostermeier
Community Involvement Coordinator
Office of Public Affairs (P-19J)
EPA Region 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

Phone: (312) 353-0618

Fax: (312) 353-1155

Email: ostermeier.jennifer@epa.gov

Cindy Fairbanks
Project Manager
Superfund Section
MDEQ-ERD
P.O. Box 30426
Lansing, MI 48909

Phone: (517) 335-4111

Fax: (517) 335-4887

Email: fairbanc@state.mi.us

Tom Short
Remedial Project Manager
Superfund Division (SR-6J)
EPA Region 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

Phone: (312) 353-8826

Fax: (312) 886-4071

Email: short.thomas@epa.gov



Public Comment Period

EPA has established a public comment period to give the community an opportunity to comment on the RI/FS and Proposed Plan.

The comment period begins on July 12, 2000, and ends on August 10, 2000. Written comments must be postmarked no later than August 10, 2000, and should be sent to Jennifer Ostermeier, EPA Community Involvement Coordinator (see section entitled "For More Information" at left).

EPA may modify the Proposed Plan or select another cleanup alternative from the RI/FS based on new information provided by the public. Therefore, the public is encouraged to review and comment on all of the cleanup alternatives in the RI/FS.

At the conclusion of the comment period, EPA will review all of the comments it receives before making a final decision. EPA will respond to the comments in a document called a Responsiveness Summary. The Responsiveness Summary will be placed in the information repository.



Official Business
Penalty for Private Use - \$300

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 5
Office of Public Affairs (P-19J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

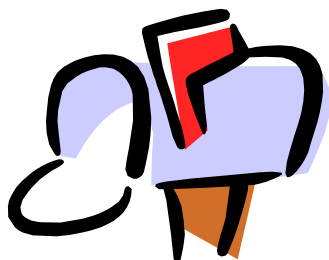


Reproduced on Recycled Paper

Use This Space to Write Your Comments

Your input on the recommended cleanup plan for the Ionia City Landfill Site is important to EPA. Comments provided by the public are valuable in helping EPA select a final cleanup plan for the site.

You may use the space below to write your comments. You may hand this in at the July 26, 2000, public meeting or fold and mail to Jennifer Ostermeier. Comments must be postmarked no later than August 10, 2000. If you have any questions, please contact Jennifer Ostermeier at (312) 353-0618, or toll-free at 1-800-621-8431. Comments may also be faxed to Jennifer at (312) 353-1155 or sent via email to: ostermeier.jennifer@epa.gov

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Name _____

Affiliation

Address

City _____ State _____

Zip _____

Ionia City Landfill Site Comment Sheet

Fold, stamp, and mail

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____
Zip _____

Place
Stamp
Here

Jennifer Ostermeier
Community Involvement Coordinator
Office of Public Affairs (P-19J)
EPA Region 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3590